DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 350 056 JC 920 512

TITLE	Community College Students Completing Selected Occupational Programs in Fiscal Year 1991. Follow-Up Study.
INSTITUTION	Illinois Community Coll. Board, Springfield.
PUB DATE	Oct 92
NOTE	65p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Graduates; College Outcomes Assessment; *Community Colleges; *Education Work Relationship; *Employment Patterns; Followup Studies; Graduate Surveys; *Participant Satisfaction; Program Evaluation; Salaries; Self Evaluation (Groups); Student Educational Objectives; Tables (Data); Technical Education; Two Year Colleges; *Vocational Education; Vocational Followup; Wages
IDENTIFIERS	*Illinois Community College System

ABSTRACT

In March 1992, 1,947 fiscal year 1991 graduates of selected occupational programs in the Illinois Community College System were surveyed concerning their objectives for attending college, current educational status, present employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, and satisfaction with their employment and the educational program they had completed. A total of 1,128 graduates completed usable surveys for a 57.9% response rate. Study results included the following: (1) 88.5% of the graduates were employed (full- or part-time), and approximately 5.9% were unemployed and looking for work; (2) approximately 84.8% of the employed respondents were working in positions related to their community college studies; (3) of those working in an unrelated field, 26.9% indicated that they could not find a job in their field of preparation; (4) nearly one-quarter of the respondents were continuing their education; (5) 93% of the occupational graduates were working in Illinois; (6) the average graduate employed on a full-time basis earned $20,987 annually; (7) the highest full-time hourly wages were earned by those working in construction trades ($16.96) and fire protection ($13.81), while the lowest were earned by cosmetology ($5.90) and secretarial ($7.77) graduates; and (8) highest overall program satisfaction ratings were awarded by graduates from diagnostic and treatment services, secretarial, and dental services, while cosmetology and fire protection graduates rated their programs lowest, but still within the neutral to satisfied range. Appendixes provide specific results by program area, detailed data tables and references. (MAB)

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Follow-up Study of Community College Students Completing Selected Occupational Programs in Fiscal Year 1991

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October 1992

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS COMPLETING SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS COMPLETING SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

Introduction

Illinois community colleges are committed to providing students with training that leads to meaningful employment and opportunities to continue their education. The Illinois community college system has established itself as a national leader by initiating the first comprehensive statewide educational guarantee program in the country. As proof of the system's commitment to students, employers and Illinois citizens of this state, the Illinois Community College Board adopted a "Plan for the Implementation of Educational Guarantees" in March 1992. The plan calls for a two-year development and pilot-testing stage followed by a one-year activation period during which educational guarantees will be implemented statewide. Caveats that accompany the program will be determined in the development and testing phase. The intent is to minimize restrictions while ensuring educational soundness and viability. Illinois community colleges are confident that their graduates have the skills to be productive in the workplace and successful at the university level. Hence, the comprehensive guarantee program that is under development will address career and transfer programs.

The occupational follow-up study is a part of the community college system's ongoing effort to enhance program quality and to be accountable. Occupational graduates successes are documented and their progress tracked through the follow-up study. Approximately one-fifth of the occupational programs are reviewed annually. Monitoring occupational program graduates' progress is an important component in the system's efforts to assess student preparation for workforce entry and advancement. For over 18 years, Illinois community colleges have engaged in periodic statewide occupational student tracking. Graduate survey results have proven useful in program planning and program review processes both locally and at the state level.

The annual occupational graduates' follow-up survey is one important component in a multifaceted approach to student tracking. The Illinois community college system actively builds alliances with other state agencies to exchange data about shared program participants. The last edition of this report touched on the ICCB's cooperative arrangement with the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES). In a joint effort, the ICCB and IDES produce Employment Tracking System (ETS) reports which provide a cost-effective method of obtaining accurate information about graduates' in-state employment status, wages, and unemployment claims. Self-employed persons or those working out of state are excluded from ETS reports.

The community college system cooperates with other agencies to bring enhanced educational services to shared constituents and to attract additional federal funds to Illinois. Since the beginning of fiscal year 1993, Illinois community colleges have become increasingly involved in a project with the Illinois Department of Public Aid's (DPA) federal Job Opportunities and Basic Skills program aimed at Aid For Dependent Children (AFDC) clients. In partnership with Public Aid, at least ten community colleges across the state will act as model sites for the

Opportunities program this year. The ICCB and the colleges will be responsible for program quality, coordination, and accountability while DPA will sanction the program, comply with federal reporting requirements and issue support service checks. The emerging relationship DPA, AFDC clients and the ICCB will be mutually beneficial. Overhead costs will be cut, duplication of services will be reduced, enhanced educational opportunities will become increasingly accessible, and the program will become eligible for additional matching federal funds due to existing local property taxes already being collected by the colleges.

Tracking community college student transfer behavior also is a priority. Community colleges and four-year colleges and universities are partners in higher education process. Community colleges and public four-year schools recently created a shared student database. This system for routinely exchanging individual student data among sectors in Illinois higher education is required for enhanced analysis of enrollment, transfer and graduation behavior.

Community colleges place special emphasis on the teaching/learning process and staff are committed to performing follow-up studies of program completers. College officials have a genuine interest in graduates impressions of their programs as well as their educational and work-related accomplishments since graduating.

Multiple measures of success are required to accurately reflect the diversity of occupational graduates. Occupational programs are designed to prepare graduates for gainful employment; yet many completers do not directly enter the workforce but instead pursue further education. Often there is a substantial degree of overlap in courses required in certificate and associate degree requirements in closely related programs. Hence, occupational certificates are frequently completed on the way to associate degree attainment. Associate in Applied Science degree (AAS) completers also transfer to four-year colleges and universities to continue their studies. Minimally, community college occupational graduates locating meaningful employment or continuing their studies should be considered successful.

Occupational Programs Surveyed for this Report

This report is based on responses to a standardized survey developed by the ICCB and used to obtain information from community college graduates from selected occupational programs. Occupational graduates from all 50 Illinois community colleges used the follow-up study survey which addresses the following topics: attendance objective, educational status, employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, satisfaction with employment, and components of the educational program completed.

The current follow-up study focuses on fiscal year 1991 graduates from selected occupational programs. The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding structure in the MIS Manual dated July 1, 1990 is used throughout this report. Table 1 lists the nine broad program areas surveyed this year. Graduates from Food Production and Management (CIP 20.0401

through 20.0499) were originally scheduled for inclusion in this report; however, due to a response rate of only 3.7 percent (N = 69 of 1,853) and lack of comparability with other programs based on the duration of the short-term certificates granted by the largest Food Production program in the state, they have been excluded from the study. Due to the small number of graduates and respondents, neither Technical/Business Writing (N = 2) nor Watch/Clock Repair (N = 3) receive coverage in the narrative portion of the report. Data tables include information for graduates from both programs where possible. As necessary, data are suppressed in tables to preserve the confidentiality of respondents but are always calculated into statewide figures.

Table 1

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY SCHEDULE OF PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 REVIEW

Broad Program Area	Specific Programs Covered
Business	Secretarial and Related Programs Court Reporting Legal Secretarial Secretarial Stenographic Word Processing
Consumer and Personal Services	Cosmetology
Engineering-Related Technology	Civil Technology
Health	Dental Services Dental Assisting Dental Hygiene Dental Laboratory Technology
	Diagnostic and Treatment Services Renal Dialysis Technology Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance Emergency Medical Technology

Table 1

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY SCHEDULE OF PROGRAMS
INCLUDED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 REVIEW
(Continued)

Broad Program Area	Specific Programs Covered
	Nuclear Medical Technology
	Radiologic Medical Technology
	Respiratory Therapy Technology
	Surgical Technology
	Diagnostic Medical Sonography
	Radiation Therapy Assisting
	Computerized Tomography
	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Letters	Technical and Business Writing
Home and Protective Services	Fire Protection
	Fire Control and Safety Technology
	Fire Officer
	Firefighting
Construction Trades	Miscellaneous Construction Trades
	Building and Property Maintenance
	Construction Inspection
	Construction Trades Apprentice
Mechanics and Repairers	Watch/Clock Repair

The number of programs in each area varies. Since the colleges are responsive to local community needs, all of them do not offer educational programs in every area of study and strive to avoid duplicating programs. If a student wants to pursue an educational program not offered by his/her local community college, that individual can attend another Illinois public community college through chargeback arrangements or cooperative agreements. Other differences in the number of respondents from a given program are the result of some graduates completing surveys but not answering every question. Percentages cited in this report reflect the number of responses to each question.

Overview Questions

Next an overview of Occupational Follow-up Survey responses across program areas is provided through the answers to a series of commonly asked questions. Then a summary of the differences among programs in major survey components are supplied. The major data tables appear in the appendices.

What Was the Overall Response Rate for the Occupational Follow-up Survey?

The response rate for graduates covered in this report was 57.9 percent. In March 1992, a group of 1,947 fiscal year 1991 occupational graduates from the nine programs were surveyed. A total of 1,128 graduates returned usable surveys.

Did the Response Rate Vary by Academic Credential Earned?

Proportionately, the overall response rate was higher for graduates who earned academic awards requiring more credits. Community college occupational graduates earn three types of academic awards: basic certificates of less than 30 semester hours, advanced certificates of 30 semester hours or more, and associate (AAS) degrees involving 60 or more semester hours of preparation. Approximately 63 percent of the associate degree completers returned surveys. Fifty-five percent of the advanced certificate completers responded. Forty-five percent of the basic certificate completers replied to the survey.

What Percentage of Graduates Were Successful in Finding Employment or Continuing their Education?

Ninety-two percent of the graduates were employed (full- or part-time) and/or currently pursuing additional education. Three and one-half percent were not part of the labor force (unemployed and not interested in employment when surveyed) and not pursuing further education. Four and one-half percent were unemployed and seeking employment but not involved in additional education. Figure 1 illustrates these relationships.

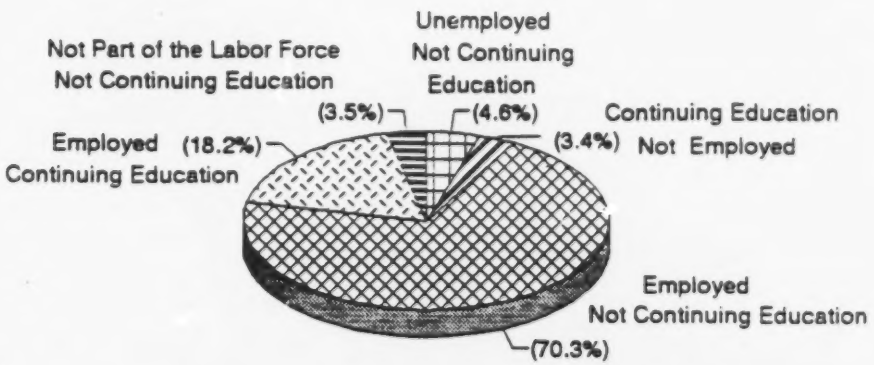

Figure 1. Employment and Education Status for Occupational Graduates

What Percentage of Graduates Were Pursuing Additional Education?

Nearly one-quarter of the graduates were pursuing additional education. Nearly 70 percent of graduates enrolled in further education were studying in a related program.

What Percentage of Graduates Were Employed?

In spring 1992, 88.5 percent of the occupational completers in the specified programs were employed. Over four out of five held positions in a field related to their studies. Table A-3 shows the employment status of occupational graduates categorized into five groups: employed full-time, employed part-time, full-time military, unemployed seeking employment, and unemployed not seeking employment.

What Reasons Were Given by Graduates Working Outside the Area Where They Received Training?

Graduates identified a variety of reasons for working outside their field of study. Among those responding, the top reasons for working in a nonrelated field included: 26.9 percent could not find a job in their field of preparation, 20.2 percent cited a reason other than those listed, 16.3 percent located better paying jobs in another field, 10.6 percent preferred to work in another field, and 9.6 percent felt they were in a temporary job (while attending college, as a stopgap measure between jobs, etc.).

Were Some Employed Graduates Pursuing Additional Education?

Of the employed graduates, 22.3 percent (N = 182) were also continuing with their studies. Seventy-one percent (N = 130) of the graduates pursuing additional education were studying in a related field.

When Did Graduates Begin Their Employment?

As indicated in Figure 2, slightly more than 59 percent of the graduates began their current positions after completing their educational program. Over one-quarter started the positions held in March 1992 while enrolled in the occupational programs. The remaining 12.2 percent were in the same position prior to starting the occupational program they completed.

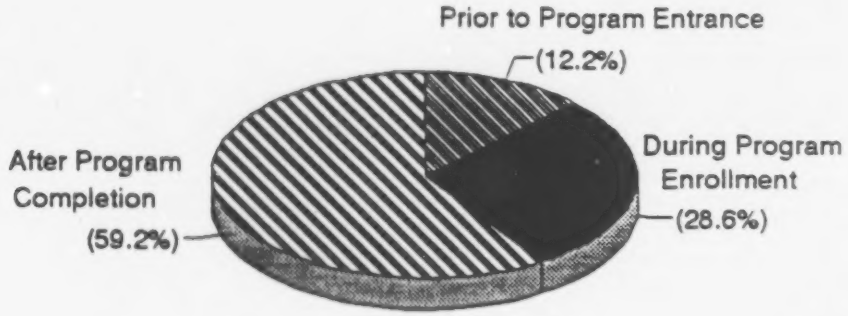

Figure 2. Timeframe for Present Employment Start-up

Where Were Graduates' Places of Employment Located?

Ninety-three percent of the occupational completers were employed within the state of Illinois. Results indicate that the investment Illinois taxpayers make in community college occupational graduates' training receives a high rate of return. Graduates pay taxes which contribute to the state's economic well-being. Almost two-thirds (63 percent) remain in the community college district where they were trained and, thus, enhance the local economy. Figure 3 illustrates these relationships.

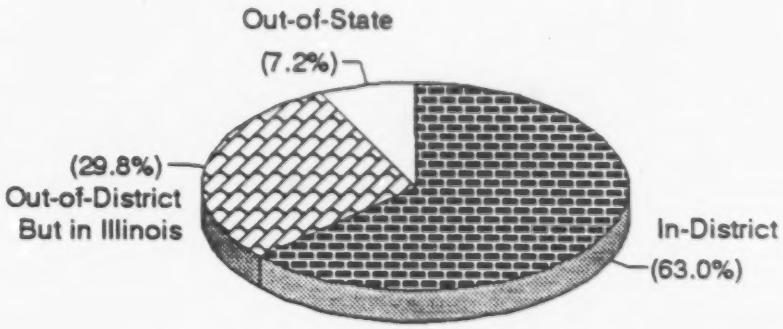

Figure 3. Geographic Location of Employment for Occupational Graduates

What Average Hourly Salary Did Graduates Earn?

The overall average salary earned by occupational graduates in the specified programs was $9.81 per hour. Persons employed full-time averaged $10.09 an hour. Hence, the average graduate employed on a full-time basis earned $20,987 annually. Part-time employees averaged an hourly wage of $7.78. Full-time wage earners with the highest average compensation graduated from Construction Trades ($16.96) and Fire Protection ($13.81). The lowest average hourly income for those employed full-time was earned by Cosmetology graduates ($5.90) and Secretarial completers ($7.77). Figure 4 illustrates the average hourly wage for graduates employed full-time by program.

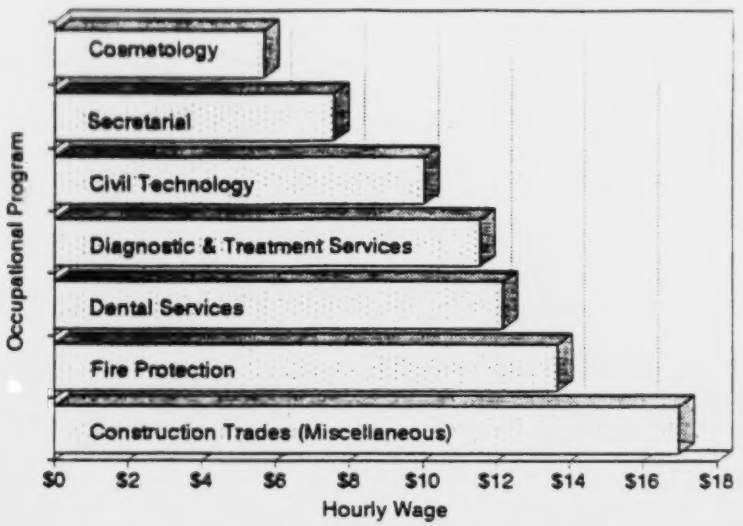

Figure 4. Hourly Wage of Fiscal Year 1991 Graduates Employed Full-time

Were There Differences in Employment Patterns Based on the Type of Degree Earned?

Slight employment pattern differences were evident as 91.4 percent of the associate completers, 83.1 percent of the advanced certificate completers, and 86.6 percent of the short-term certificate graduates were employed. Results indicate a slight tendency for graduates from more advanced training programs to exhibit a higher level of employment in a position related to their college major. Eighty-eight percent of the associate completers were employed in positions related to their studies. Approximately 84 percent of the advanced certificate and 72.8 percent of the basic certificate graduates located employment in an area related to their studies. Among graduates returning usable surveys, 60.9 percent earned associate degrees, 27.2 percent acquired advanced certificates and 11.9 percent received basic certificates.

Did Employment Patterns Differ by Gender?

Ninety-four percent of the male and 87.3 percent of the female graduates were employed at the time of the survey. The percent of male graduates employed full-time (85.4 percent) was greater than their female (74.8 percent) colleagues. Three-quarters of male and female graduates were employed on a full-time basis. Nearly 13 percent of the female graduates held part-time positions while just 8.1 percent of the men were employed part-time. Only one male graduate was in the military. A larger percentage of women (6.7 percent) than men (3.7 percent) were unemployed and looking for employment. Likewise, more women (6 percent) than men (2.4 percent) were not part of the labor force (unemployed but not seeking a position).

To What Degree Were Graduates Satisfied with the Components of Their Major Programs?

Overall, survey results show that occupational graduates are satisfied ($\underline{M}$ = 4.21) with their community college educational programs. Graduates rated their satisfaction with college preparation and present employment using a five-point scale including the following points from low to high: very dissatisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied), somewhat satisfied, or very satisfied.

The survey addressed six prominent program components. Specific information about graduate satisfaction with the components of their major program appears in Table A-8. Major Program Course Content was rated highest in terms of graduates' satisfaction among the individual components, with a mean score of 4.40. Overall, graduates thought that the topics covered in class were pertinent and practical. Graduates rated their Lecture/Lab/Project Experiences ($\underline{M}$ = 4.31) second highest overall. Two areas tied for third place overall with means in the 4.22 range, indicating that graduates were satisfied with them were Equipment/Facilities/Materials and Job Preparation. Graduates' satisfaction with their Programs' Preparation For Further Education received a rating of fifth at 4.13, falling into the somewhat satisfied range. Information on Current Employment Opportunities and Trends was rated lowest among all areas covered on the survey by graduates, with a mean rating of 3.95 placing it in the somewhat satisfied range.

To What Degree Were Graduates Satisfied With Their Current Employment?

Overall, working graduates were satisfied ($\underline{M}$ = 4.12) with their current employment. As anticipated, graduates employed in a position related to their college program were more satisfied ($\underline{M}$ = 4.20) with their work than those employed in an unrelated job ($\underline{M}$ = 3.64).

Summary of Results Among Programs

Educational Status

Percentage Continuing Their Education. Overall, results indicate that 22.7 percent of the graduates were continuing their studies. Nearly 70 percent of the graduates pursuing additional education were studying in a related program.

Over one-third of the graduates from two programs were enrolled in additional education. Table A-1 contains complete results. Though relatively small, Construction Trades had 38.5 percent of its graduates enrolled in further education; and all of them were studying in a related field. Similarly, over one-third of the Fire Protection (36.4 percent) graduates were pursuing further education with nine out of ten enrolling in programs related to their community college major.

Employment Status

Employment Patterns. Overall, survey results indicate that 88.5 percent of the responding graduates were employed. Table A-3 shows that employment rates were remarkably high across programs. Even Civil Technology, the program with the lowest percentage of graduates employed, reported that three-quarters of its graduates were working. Programs with at least 90 percent of respondents employed were Fire Protection (98.6 percent), Diagnostic and Treatment Services (96.2 percent) and Dental Services (91.5 percent).

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment. Overall, results indicate that more than three-quarters of graduates were employed full time. Generally, male-dominated fields exhibited the highest full-time employment rates. Two of the three programs with full-time employment rates in the mid-eighty percent range or higher were predominantly male: Fire Protection (92.8 percent) and Construction Trades (84.6 percent). The third program, Diagnostic and Treatment Services (86.1 percent), was primarily female-dominated. Two female-dominated programs, Cosmetology and Secretarial, had the lowest percentage of graduates employed full time. Cosmetology graduates were least likely to be employed in full-time positions (59.3 percent). Similarly, 71.4 percent of the Secretarial graduates held full-time positions.

Rate of Employment in a Related Field. Graduates exhibited consistently high rates of employment in fields related to their studies. Overall, results indicate that 84.8 percent of the respondents were employed in positions related to their training. See Table A-4 for complete results. As expected, graduates from programs requiring highly specialized training exhibited an elevated level of employment in related fields. Over 90 percent of the responding Allied Health graduates were employed in their field: Dental Services (95.3 percent) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services (91 percent). This is consistent with occupational outlook information which indicates that worker shortages exist in many allied health areas. Reading the paper in any metropolitan area or listening to a national newscast highlights many problems facing the

healthcare system: substance abuse; AIDS/HIV; teen pregnancies, which often require additional prenatal through postnatal care; increases in violent crimes; a growing elderly population; the lack of medical services in rural areas. Community colleges have been responsive to the need for additional healthcare workers as enrollments and completions in allied health programs each increased approximately 16 percent between fall 1980 and fall 1990. However, the average annual demand in allied health programs projected by the Illinois Department of Employment Security exceeds the supply of workers coming out of the community college system. One sizable specific allied health program exhibited low employment in a related field: Emergency Medical Technology Ambulance (43.8 percent). Reasons provided by six graduates for working in an unrelated field were inability to locate a job in the field (50 percent), found better pay in another field (33.3 percent) and other (16.7 percent). HORIZONS is an occupational information resource that analyzes and synthesizes labor market and educational data. Localized career information is provided for the state of Illinois. According to HORIZONS (1993), demand for EMTs is expected to grow about as fast as average through the year 2000 (p. 456).

Though relatively small in number, Civil Technology (88.9 percent) graduates were heavily employed in positions related to their studies.

Secretarial program completers accounted for the largest number of graduates (N=84) working outside the area in which they studied. Sixty-one Secretarial program graduates provided explanations for working in an unrelated field. The most frequently identified reasons were: could not find work in field of preparation (34.4 percent); found a better paying position in another field (14.8 percent); other (14.8 percent); preferred to work in another field (13.1 percent); temporary position while in transition -- either in college, between jobs or summer employment (9.8 percent); and worked previously in field of preparation, but changed (8.2 percent).

Point of Job Attainment. As indicated in Table A-5, the largest group of graduates (59.2 percent) obtained their current employment after graduation. Over one-quarter (28.6 percent) of the graduates began their most recent positions while enrolled at the community college. Twelve percent of the graduates held the same jobs upon entering the program and when surveyed.

Over one-half of the graduates from four programs located their current jobs after graduating. Four out of five Cosmetology graduates located their current positions after graduation. Employment in the field of Cosmetology requires state licensure through the Department of Professional Regulation prior to practice. Similarly, 82.6 percent of the Dental and 69.9 percent of the Diagnostic and Treatment Services graduates found their present positions after program completion. Likewise, state licenses are required for employment in most health care fields. Emergency Medical Technology graduates were an exception in the health care field as 42.1 percent of the combined Ambulance and Paramedic program graduates held their positions prior to graduation. HORIZONS (1993) indicates that for EMTs, "employment is a prerequisite for admittance to many training programs" (p.456). Over one-half of the Secretarial graduates obtained their current employment after graduating.

Approximately two-thirds of the graduates from two programs were already employed in their current positions prior to community college enrollment. Two-thirds (N = 6) of the Construction Trades graduates held the same position upon program entrance and after graduating. Similarly, nearly two-thirds (N = 42) of the Fire Protection graduates began their current positions prior to program entrance. Fire Fighters are licensed through the Illinois State Fire Marshal. These programs generally follow Illinois Fire Commission guidelines and are used by firefighters to strengthen their skills and help qualify them for promotion.

Unemployment Rates. Approximately 5.9 percent of the graduates were unemployed and looking for work. The survey was conducted in March 1992 when both Illinois and the nation were in the midst of a prolonged recession. Community college graduates fared better in the job market than the general public. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national unemployment rate in March 1992 was 7.3 percent (seasonally adjusted, workers 16 years of age or above). The same source indicates that the unadjusted unemployment rate in Illinois for March 1992 was 8.2 percent.

Table A-3 shows that Fire Protection graduates respondents were all employed. Diagnostic and Treatment Services program completers had an unemployment rate of only 1.9 percent.

Two programs with high unemployment rates involve a small number of graduates. Program size influences the unemployment rate. Three (25 percent) Civil Technology graduates were unable to locate positions. HORIZONS (1993) indicates an expectation of more annual vacancies in related areas than civil technology graduates in Illinois (p. 160). Seven (11.9 percent) Cosmetology graduates were jobless. Available occupational information from HORIZONS (1993) cautions that, "Annually, in Illinois, there are more people completing training and receiving licenses in cosmetology and barbering than there are expected job opening. Competition (for positions) will be keen" (p. 501). No unemployed graduates from these two programs reported enrolling in further education. Hence, they were available for work but unable to find a suitable position.

The Secretarial (N = 42) program had the largest number of unemployed graduates. Nearly 17 percent (N = 7) of the 42 unemployed Secretarial graduates looking for work were enrolled in further education when surveyed. Hence, the overall unemployment rate for Secretarial graduates not pursuing additional education and available for immediate employment was 6.9 percent.

The relatively large number of unemployed Secretarial graduates invites closer examination. The specific program showing the highest unemployment rate was General Secretarial (CIP 07.0606) with 20 unemployed graduates or 47.6 percent of all unemployed graduates in this area. Yet, one-fifth of the General Secretarial graduates seeking employment were pursuing additional education. Three of the four were studying in a related program. Word Processing

(CIP 07.0608) graduates showed the second highest incidence of unemployment with 12 graduates or 28.6 percent of all unemployed persons in Secretarial fields. Similarly, one-third of the unemployed Word Processing graduates were pursuing further education. All were studying in unrelated areas.

Narrowing the focus even further reveals that General Secretarial associate degree completers contribute 14 of the 20 (70 percent) unemployed graduates. Only one (5 percent) General Secretarial associate degree graduate was continuing her studies.

According to HORIZONS (1993), Secretarial (CIS code 1442) work is one of 50 occupations having the largest number of new jobs and total job openings each year in Illinois (p. 84). However, HORIZONS (1993) notes that specialized skills increase the likelihood of locating suitable employment:

> Employers will prefer only the most qualified. In addition to typing and shorthand, employers are seeking secretaries with a good knowledge of spelling, punctuation and English. Prospects are excellent for those with special skills such as bookkeeping or training in medical or legal terms. Familiarity with word processing equipment is becoming increasingly important... Proficiency in operation of personal computers including the use of spreadsheets, data base management, and desktop publishing (are desirable skills). p. 84

Related areas such as Typists and Word Processors (CIS code 1416) and General Office Clerk (CIS code 1418) show growth as well. The Illinois Department of Employment Security also lists these fields among the 50 fastest growing annual occupations through the year 2000. The widespread availability of microcomputers in offices is dramatically changing expectations employers have of secretaries. Secretarial programs must provide strong microcomputer skill development in addition to those competencies traditionally provided in secretarial coursework. Most community college secretarial sequences were proactive in reconfiguring their programs to incorporate technological advances in office equipment.

Proportion of Graduates Not in the Labor Force. An average of 5.6 percent of the graduates responding were unemployed and not seeking employment (not part of the labor force). Ninety-four percent of the graduates choosing not to work were female. Six percent of the female completers chose not to work compared to 2.3 percent of the males. Areas with the highest percentages of graduates not in the labor force included one large program -- Secretarial (8.6 percent) and two small programs -- Cosmetology (10.2 percent) and Construction Trades (7.7 percent).

A major reason for graduates not being in the labor force was their ongoing education. Over one-third of the Secretarial (36.4 percent) graduates not in the labor force were enrolled in further education. The lone Construction Trades graduate who was not part of the labor force was pursuing additional education. No Cosmetology students choosing not to work were pursuing further education.

Location of Completers' Employment. Ninety-three percent of the employed community college graduates were contributing to Illinois' economic well being. The tax dollars spent on community colleges pay substantial dividends. Among graduates responding to the survey, 63 percent currently were employed within the community college district, another 29.8 percent were employed outside the district but in Illinois, and the remaining 7.2 percent were working outside of Illinois. Among programs surveyed, generally at least one-half of the employed graduates were working within the community college district where they were trained. Exceptions where less than one-half of the graduates were employed in the district where educated include one small program -- Civil Technology (33.3 percent, N = 3) and one midsize program -- Dental Services (38.7 percent, N = 48). Programs with the highest percentages of graduates currently employed in-district were Fire Protection (83.1 percent), Cosmetology (77.3 percent), and Secretarial (73.3 percent). Programs with the highest portion of graduates going out of state for work include Civil Technology (11.1 percent, N = 1) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services (10.5 percent, N = 28). Detailed results appear in Table A-6.

Salaries

Salaries of Graduates Employed Full-time. Community college graduates from the specified occupational programs demonstrated strong earnings. The average salary earned by full-time employees from the specified occupational programs was $10.09 an hour. Complete results appear in Table A-7. Full-time employees graduating from Construction Trades exhibited the highest average hourly wage at $16.96 an hour. All Construction Trades respondents who provided salary data were employed full time. Lowest average hourly salaries for full-time employees were earned by Cosmetology ($5.90) and Secretarial ($7.77) graduates. HORIZONS (1993) indicates that beginning hairstylists earn between $12,000 and $13,000 annually (p. 501). Cosmetology graduates earned an equivalent annual salary of $12,272. HORIZONS (1993) shows that recent average salaries for secretaries ranged from $12,948 to $18,876 with substantial regional differences in pay across the state (p. 83). Secretarial program graduates averaged $16,162 a year. Still, the data demonstrate a large gap among programs in hourly earnings. Graduates from the highest paying programs averaged nearly three times the amount earned by completers of the lowest paying fields.

Salaries of All Graduates. When all employed graduates are considered together, the average hourly salary was $9.81. Programs with the highest pay where both full- and part-time workers were reported included Fire Protection ($13.67) and the two allied health fields -- Dental Services ($12.19) and Diagnostics and Treatment Services ($11.55). The Fire Protection

program was almost exclusively male as only one female was reported. Dental Services and Diagnostic and Treatment Services were predominantly female. Two other female dominated fields paid the lowest combined average hourly salaries: Cosmetology ($5.67) and Secretarial ($7.57).

Recent national data suggest that the overall earning power of community college associate degree graduates is increasing. A Department of Commerce report entitled, "What's It Worth? Educational Background and Economic Status" (1990) examined earnings in 1984 and 1987, the most recent available national data. The average monthly earnings for associate degree holders in 1987 was $1,458 or $17,496 annually, up 22.7 percent since 1984. The study attributed the highest percentage increase in earning power between 1984 and 1987 to associate degree graduates. The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (Fall 1991) reports that education is important in obtaining higher paying jobs; people with more education have higher earnings within virtually all occupations.

Employed Graduates Simultaneously Pursuing Additional Education

Twenty-two percent (N = 182) of the employed graduates were simultaneously pursuing further education. Seventy-one percent (N = 130) of the graduates pursuing additional education were studying in a related field.

Over one-third of the graduates from two programs were both employed and simultaneously continuing their education. Thirty-seven percent of the employed Fire Protection graduates were pursuing additional education. Thirty-six percent of the employed Construction Trades graduates were concurrently enrolled in further education. A relatively large number of the employed Secretarial (N = 78 or 19 percent) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services (N = 69 or 25.3 percent) graduates were continuing their studies. No employed Dental Services graduates were enrolled in further education. Table A-2 contains additional details.

Academic Awards Earned by Program

Earned Degrees and Certificates. Graduates of community college occupational programs earn three types of academic awards: basic certificates of less than 30 semester hours, advanced certificates of 30 semester hours or more, and associate degrees which typically involved more than 60 semester hours of preparation.

Sixty-one percent of the graduates returning usable surveys earned associate degrees, 27.2 percent were awarded advanced certificates and the remaining 11.9 percent acquired basic certificates.

Although 60.9 percent of the graduates overall earned associate degrees, there was noticeable variability among programs. Civil Engineering (91.7 percent) programs had the highest percentage of completers earning associate degrees. Nearly three-quarters of the Fire Science (72.9 percent) graduates earned associate degrees. Associate degrees were earned by approximately two-thirds of the graduates from programs with the largest number of respondents: Secretarial (64.3 percent, N = 320) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services (64.7 percent, N = 205). At the other extreme, just 3.4 percent of the Cosmetology and 7.7 percent of the Construction Trades graduates earned associate degrees.

On average, advanced certificates were awarded to responding graduates 27.2 percent of the time. Ninety-five percent of the Cosmetology graduates earned advanced certificates. Advanced certificate programs in this area closely follow Cosmetology licensing requirements.

Basic certificates were earned by 11.9 percent of the graduates. Over one-half (53.8 percent) of the Construction Trades graduates earned basic certificates. Dental Service (4.9 percent) graduates were least likely to earn a basic certificate. Careers in dental assisting, hygiene or laboratory technology generally require training beyond a basic certificate.

Graduate Satisfaction with Program Components and Current Employment

Satisfaction With Program Components. Graduate satisfaction with six program components were examined in the survey. Refer to Table A-8 for complete data regarding graduate satisfaction with the major program components. Overall, survey results show that graduates are satisfied ($\underline{M}$ = 4.21) with the programs they completed. Moreover, the ratings across programs were consistently high. Programs receiving the highest overall satisfaction ratings were Diagnostic and Treatment Services ($\underline{M}$ = 4.30), Secretarial ($\underline{M}$ = 4.24) and Dental Services ($\underline{M}$ = 4.24). Cosmetology ($\underline{M}$ = 3.80) and Fire Protection ($\underline{M}$ = 3.94) graduates reported the lowest overall ratings of their educational programs. The lowest ratings were still in the satisfied range. These data show that the range was small. Yet, Cosmetology and Fire Protection graduates consistently rated every component of their programs below average. As previously stated, Cosmetology graduates had the second highest unemployment rate at 11.9 percent and lowest salary for combined full- and part-time employed graduates ($5.67/hour). Conversely, Fire Protection graduates were all employed and had the highest combined salaries when all workers were considered ($13.67/hour).

Satisfaction With Major Program Course Content. Course Content was rated highest of all program components by graduates with a mean score of 4.40. Graduates thought materials covered in class were appropriate and useful. Construction Trades (Miscellaneous) ($\underline{M}$ = 4.70), Dental Services ($\underline{M}$ = 4.49) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services ($\underline{M}$ = 4.46) graduates awarded mean ratings of Major Program Course Content in the satisfied to very satisfied range. Graduates expressing the lowest degree of satisfaction with their courses were from the

Cosmetology (M = 4.13) and Civil Technology (M = 4.18) programs. It should be noted that even the lowest rated programs fall into the satisfied range.

Satisfaction With Major Program Lecture/Laboratory Experience and Projects. Graduates rated their Lecture/Lab/Project Experiences (M = 4.31) second highest overall among listed program components. Dental Services (M = 4.38) and Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.36) graduates rated their Lab/Lecture/Project Experiences as satisfactory to very satisfactory. Cosmetology (M = 3.98) and Construction Trades (Miscellaneous) (M = 4.09) graduates gave their Lecture/Lab/Project Experiences the lowest ratings. Again, even the lowest rated programs show that graduates are satisfied with their Lab/Lecture/Project Experiences.

Satisfaction With Major Program Equipment, Facilities, and Materials. Graduate satisfaction ratings of Equipment/Facilities/Materials tied for third overall with a mean of 4.23 indicating an overall ranking in the satisfied range. Secretarial (M = 4.40) completers exhibited the highest ratings of Equipment/Facilities/Materials. Satisfaction ratings for Equipment/ Facilities/Materials were lowest for graduates from Civil Technology (M = 3.67) and Cosmetology (M = 3.83) programs. Even the most critical program graduates' ratings were in the neutral to satisfied range regarding available Equipment/Facilities and Materials

Satisfaction With Major Program Job Preparation. Graduate satisfaction with Program Job Preparation tied for third place overall in graduate satisfaction (M = 4.22) ratings. Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.38) rated Job Preparation highest. Civil Technology graduates were a close second (M = 4.33) in terms of their satisfaction with the level of Job Preparation provided by their program. Construction Trades (Miscellaneous) graduates (M = 3.36) rated their program lowest in Job Preparation, scoring the component in the neutral range.

Satisfaction With Major Program Preparation For Further Education. Graduates rated Program Preparation For Further Education fifth overall (M = 4.13) in satisfaction. Only Construction Trades (Miscellaneous) and Fire Protection graduates rated their programs as more satisfactory in Preparing them for Further Education than workforce entrance. Graduates from three programs indicated they were satisfied with their programs' preparation for further education: Construction Trades (M = 4.20), Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.20) and Secretarial (M = 4.19). Cosmetology (M = 3.58) graduates awarded the lowest scores to the program's preparation for further education rating it in the neutral to somewhat satisfied range. Cosmetology programs have a strong and relatively narrow emphasis on workforce entry skill development.

Satisfaction With Major Program Providing Information on Current Employment Opportunities and Trends -- As was the case in last year's survey, graduates rated placement and labor market information availability lowest among all components included in the survey. Graduates still rated access to Information on Current Employment Opportunities and Trends in the somewhat satisfied range (M = 3.95). Graduates from Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.24) and Civil Technology (M = 4.17) were somewhat satisfied with the information they received

regarding placement and labor market conditions. Lowest ratings were assigned by Fire Protection (M = 3.33) and Cosmetology (M = 3.48) graduates who had neutral reactions to college placement assistance.

Satisfaction With Current Employment. Survey respondents provided an overall assessment of satisfaction with their present job. Table A-9 summarizes the degree to which graduates were satisfied with their present employment.

Regardless of whether their position was related to their program or not, working graduates were satisfied (M = 4.12) with their current employment. Allied health program graduates from Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.22) and Dental Services (M = 4.20) were most satisfied with their current assignments. Construction Trades (Miscellaneous) gave the lowest rating and indicated that they were neutral about their current employment (M = 3.27). During March when the survey was conducted, it is common for construction trades workers to begin re-entering the workforce in what are often seasonal assignments.

As anticipated, overall graduates working in positions related to their educational program were more satisfied (M = 4.20) than those working in unrelated assignments (M = 3.64).

Summary and Conclusions

Fiscal year 1991 occupational graduates from selected occupational programs were examined in the current follow-up study and all community colleges participated in the study. Nine broad program areas were included in the latest study. This is the second year where the revised survey instrument was used and colleges across the state examined the same programs during a single year.

The response rate for the study was 57.9 percent with 1,128 of 1,947 graduates returning usable surveys.

Community college occupational graduates generally are successful in obtaining employment. Survey results show an 88.5 percent employment rate. Another 5.6 percent were not in the labor force (unemployed but not seeking employment). Approximately 5.9 percent of the graduates from the selected programs were unemployed and looking for work. This was below the national unemployment rate of 7.3 percent and Illinois' unemployment rate of 8.2 percent when the survey was conducted.

Graduates' employment in positions related to their studies is an important measure of a program's success. Approximately 84.8 percent of employed graduates were working in positions related to their community college studies. Yet almost one out of every five employed graduates was working in a job unrelated to his or her education. Among the 104 graduates providing reasons for their employment in a nonrelated area, only 10.6 percent said they

preferred working in a different field. Therefore, 89.4 percent of the graduates did not choose to work outside their area of preparation. Lack of position availability or economic or other factors influenced graduates' decisions to work outside the area they received training by the community college. One-quarter (26.9 percent) were unable to locate a job in their field of preparation and one-fifth (20.2 percent) identified a reason other than those listed on the survey. The Secretarial program had the largest number (N = 61) of graduates working in non-related areas. One-third (34.4 percent) of the 61 Secretarial graduates could not find jobs in their field, 14.8 percent located better paying nonsecretarial positions and 14.8 percent gave reasons not listed on the survey. Just 13.1 percent (N = 8) of the Secretarial graduates preferred working in another field. Programs at the local level with frequent instances of graduates working outside their area of training merit further examination. A determination should be made to determine whether program modification is necessary or if local labor market conditions indicate an oversupply of workers in a given area.

Another indicator of the success of occupational graduates is that nearly one-quarter (22.7 percent) of the completers were enrolled in additional education at the time of the survey. Nearly 70 percent of those enrolled in further education were studying in a related field. Focusing on graduates earning associate in applied science (AAS) degrees reveals that 19.5 percent were pursuing additional education. Occupational follow-up study results reiterate the continued need to develop 2 + 2 degree programs with four-year colleges and universities designed to smooth the transition from community college occupational programs to baccalaureate programs. They also show a need for community college students to receive adequate counseling so that they are in a position to meet transfer requirements at the four-year institutions they plan to attend. AAS degree programs are designed to prepare program completers for employment, but survey results indicate that students also use AAS programs to acquire meaningful skills before transferring to four-year institutions. There is an ongoing need to investigate AAS degree students' transfer behavior.

The multiplicity of needs met by community college occupational programs is reaffirmed by survey results. They provide training for persons entering a different occupation and update skills for established workers to increase their on-the-job performance. Eighty-eight percent of the employed graduates found their present positions while either enrolled (28.6 percent) or after graduating (59.2 percent). The remaining 12.2 percent already held their current employment prior to program entrance and enrolled to augment their existing skills.

Study results indicate that tax dollars spent to educate community college students receive a high rate of return. Ninety-three percent of the occupational graduates were working in Illinois. Thus, graduates pay taxes and contribute to the state's economy. Furthermore, nearly two-thirds remain in the community college district where they were trained and enhance the local economy.

Overall, community college occupational graduates from the selected programs demonstrated strong earnings. Graduates employed full time averaged $10.09 per hour or $20,987 annually.

The salaries of graduates employed full time ranged from $5.90 an hour or $12,272 annually in Cosmetology to an hourly wage of $16.96 or $35,277 a year in Construction Trades. The Cosmetology graduates' salary is typical for the field. HORIZONS (1993) indicates that beginning hairstylists earn between $12,000 and $13,000 annually (p. 501). Many factors are taken into consideration when selecting an occupation, including personal attributes, working conditions and opportunities for growth and advancement. Compensation available in a given field is a consideration as well. Minimally, community colleges offering programs with a history of leading to low paying jobs should ensure that entering students are aware of the limited financial rewards available to completers. Furthermore, colleges should consider whether programs which lead to low paying jobs are viable. Community college program completion should lead to employment that supports independent living.

Graduates' satisfaction with major program components was examined in the survey. Results indicate that the highest overall educational program satisfaction ratings were awarded by graduates from Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.30), Secretarial (M = 4.24) and Dental Services (M = 4.24). Cosmetology (M = 3.80) and Fire Protection (M = 3.94) graduates rated their educational programs lowest, but still in the neutral to satisfied range. Overall, student satisfaction ratings of individual program components yielded the following results:

Course Content	(M = 4.40)
Lecture/Lab/Project Experiences	(M = 4.31)
Equipment/Facilities/Materials	(M = 4.23)
Job Preparation	(M = 4.22)
Preparation for Further Education	(M = 4.13)
Employment Opportunities & Trends	(M = 3.95)

The colleges are encouraged to review both overall graduate educational program satisfaction and satisfaction with individual program components. Opportunities should be pursued to capitalize further on areas where satisfaction is high and enhance satisfaction in below average areas. Table A-10 contains student satisfaction ratings of college support services for comparative purposes. Local results should be compared and contrasted with statewide satisfaction ratings.

Additionally, respondents provided satisfaction ratings with their current employment that correspond to ratings in the neutral to satisfied range. Allied health graduates from Diagnostic and Treatment Services (M = 4.22) and Dental Services (M = 4.20) were most satisfied with their assignments. Construction Trades (M = 3.27) completers were least satisfied with their current employment. Students ultimately are responsible for their occupational choices, yet colleges should intensify efforts to provide students with realistic views of what the world of work typically entails in different occupations. Entry courses should continue to emphasize working conditions and the skills and abilities necessary for advancement in a particular field. In an increasingly technical workplace, mathematics and computer skills are becoming more

important. Simultaneously, advancement in many occupations requires managerial and communication skills. The continued use of practitioner instructors, curriculum advisory committee input, competency-based curricula, and increased availability of student internships promotes closer linkages between the educational program and the world of work.

Community colleges have a major role to play in workforce preparation to enhance Illinois' and America's competitive position in the changing economic world order. The collapse of Communism, the emerging European community, developing third world economies, implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement, and a multitude of other economic realignments are having an impact on Illinois as well as the nation. Likewise, the swift expansion of knowledge characterized in, Dateline 2000: the New Higher Education Agenda (1990) is exerting pressure for change:

> Ninety percent of all scientific and technical knowledge has been generated in the last thirty years...By the end of the 1990s the field of knowledge will have doubled again. The "half-life" of this new knowledge is now estimated to be as little as five to ten years. (p. 45)

Education, training and retraining programs provided by community colleges are key components in business and industry's ability to meet the challenges which accompany rapid change. Survey results show graduates are satisfied with the training they received. An employment rate of 88.5 percent during a recessionary period indicates that graduates skills are in demand. The educational guarantees program under development will provide further assurances to employers about the skills of community college graduates.

In Illinois, a community college hallmark is the system's ability to willingly and adeptly meet existing and emerging needs. In Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-first Century (1987), two scenarios for the country's and the state's economic future are described. One option is the "deflation" scenario characterized by protectionism and parochialism where traditional industries and jobs remain the focus. The second option described as the "technology boom" incorporates emerging technology and institutional changes into the economy and its infrastructure by focusing on the future and emphasizing free and open trade. The underlying message is the same in America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages (1990). To remain competitive and improve living standards, emphasis must be placed on educating and training a workforce to the highest global standards. Illinois community colleges will continue working with business, industry and government to provide a well-trained and educated workforce.

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APPENDIX

Occupational Follow-up Data Tables

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	NO FURTHER EDUCATION		PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED PROGRAM		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL RESPONDING	COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	365	73.4 %	30	6.0 %	63	12.7 %	39	7.8 %	497	102	20.5 %
070602	Court Reporting	9	90.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	10.0 %	0	0.0 %	10	1	10.0 %
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	34	69.4 %	7	14.3 %	6	12.2 %	2	4.1 %	49	8	16.3 %
070604	Legal Secretarial	26	76.5 %	4	11.8 %	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	34	4	11.8 %
070605	Medical Secretarial	58	75.3 %	5	6.5 %	11	14.3 %	3	3.9 %	77	14	18.2 %
070606	Secretarial	144	78.3 %	8	4.3 %	22	12.0 %	10	5.4 %	184	32	17.4 %
070607	Stenographic	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
070608	Word Processing	94	65.7 %	6	4.2 %	21	14.7 %	22	15.4 %	143	43	30.1 %
120403	COSMETOLOGY	48	84.2 %	1	1.8 %	4	7.0 %	4	7.0 %	57	8	14.0 %
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	10	90.9 %	0	0.0 %	1	9.1 %	0	0.0 %	11	1	9.1 %
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	105	75.5 %	6	4.3 %	20	14.4 %	8	5.8 %	139	28	20.1 %
170101	Dental Assisting	44	78.6 %	1	1.8 %	8	14.3 %	3	5.4 %	56	11	19.6 %
170102	Dental Hygiene	59	76.6 %	5	6.5 %	9	11.7 %	4	5.2 %	77	13	16.9 %
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	2	33.3 %	0	0.0 %	3	50.0 %	1	16.7 %	6	4	66.7 %
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	191	66.8 %	19	6.6 %	54	18.9 %	22	7.7 %	286	76	26.6 %
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	7	41.2 %	4	23.5 %	3	17.6 %	3	17.6 %	17	6	35.3 %
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	0	0.0 %
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	5	55.6 %	0	0.0 %	3	33.3 %	1	11.1 %	9	4	44.4 %
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	92	69.7 %	9	6.8 %	22	16.7 %	9	6.8 %	132	31	23.5 %
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	51	75.0 %	3	4.3 %	11	15.9 %	4	5.8 %	69	15	21.7 %
170211	Surgical Technology	18	69.6 %	2	8.7 %	5	21.7 %	0	0.0 %	23	5	21.7 %
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	11	84.6 %	1	7.7 %	1	7.7 %	0	0.0 %	13	1	7.7 %
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
170222	Computerized Tomography	3	50.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	16.7 %	2	33.3 %	6	3	50.0 %
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	3	21.4 %	0	0.0 %	8	57.1 %	3	21.4 %	14	11	78.6 %

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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Table A-1

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	NO FURTHER EDUCATION		PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED PROGRAM		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL RESPONDING	COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	0	0.0 %
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	39	59.1 %	3	4.5 %	22	33.3 %	2	3.0 %	66	24	36.4 %
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	31	55.4 %	3	5.4 %	20	35.7 %	2	3.6 %	56	22	39.3 %
430202	Fire Officer	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	0	0.0 %
430203	Firefighting	7	77.8 %	0	0.0 %	2	22.2 %	0	0.0 %	9	2	22.2 %
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	8	46.2 %	2	15.4 %	5	38.5 %	0	0.0 %	13	5	38.5 %
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	4	44.4 %	0	0.0 %	5	55.6 %	0	0.0 %	9	5	55.6 %
460403	Construction Inspection	1	33.3 %	2	66.7 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	0	0.0 %
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	0	0.0 %
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	0	0.0 %
	Associate Degrees	476	73.8 %	43	6.7 %	85	13.2 %	41	6.4 %	645	126	19.5 %
	Advanced Certificates (30 hours or more)	226	75.3 %	10	3.3 %	47	15.7 %	17	5.7 %	300	64	21.3 %
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 hours)	65	50.8 %	9	7.0 %	37	28.9 %	17	13.3 %	128	54	42.2 %
	REPORT TOTAL	767	71.5 %	62	5.8 %	169	15.8 %	75	7.0 %	1073	244	22.7 %

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-2

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED
AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
0708 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	49	62.8 %	29	37.2 %	78	19.0 %	411
070602	Court Reporting	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	11.1 %	9
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	6	75.0 %	2	25.0 %	8	17.0 %	47
070604	Legal Secretarial	2	50.0 %	2	50.0 %	4	13.3 %	30
070605	Medical Secretarial	6	75.0 %	2	25.0 %	8	13.1 %	61
070606	Secretarial	17	68.0 %	8	32.0 %	25	16.3 %	153
070608	Word Processing	17	53.1 %	15	46.9 %	32	28.8 %	111
120403	COSMETOLOGY	4	66.7 %	2	33.3 %	6	13.6 %	44
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	12.5 %	8
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	50	72.5 %	19	27.5 %	69	25.3 %	273
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	2	50.0 %	2	50.0 %	4	26.7 %	15
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramed	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	3	75.0 %	1	25.0 %	4	44.4 %	9
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	21	72.4 %	8	27.6 %	29	23.2 %	125
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	11	78.6 %	3	21.4 %	14	20.6 %	68
170211	Surgical Technology	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	14.3 %	21
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	7.7 %	13
170222	Computerized Tomography	1	33.3 %	2	66.7 %	3	60.0 %	5
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	8	72.7 %	3	27.3 %	11	78.6 %	14

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-2

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED
AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	22	91.7 %	2	8.3 %	24	36.9 %	65
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	20	90.9 %	2	9.1 %	22	40.0 %	55
430202	Fire Officer	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
430203	Firefighting	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	22.2 %	9
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	4	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	4	36.4 %	11
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	4	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	4	57.1 %	7
460403	Construction Inspection	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
	Associate Degrees	68	69.4 %	30	30.6 %	98	19.3 %	509
	Advanced Certificates (30 hours or more)	32	74.4 %	11	25.6 %	43	21.2 %	203
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 hours)	30	73.2 %	11	26.8 %	41	39.4 %	104
	REPORT TOTAL	130	71.4 %	52	28.6 %	182	22.3 %	816

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-3

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		MILITARY		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL RESPONDING	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
0708 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	364	71.4 %	60	11.8 %	0	0.0 %	42	8.2 %	44	8.6 %	510	424	83.1 %
070602	Court Reporting	12	80.0 %	2	13.3 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	6.7 %	15	14	93.3 %
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	44	86.3 %	5	9.8 %	0	0.0 %	1	2.0 %	1	2.0 %	51	49	96.1 %
070604	Legal Secretarial	32	84.2 %	2	5.3 %	0	0.0 %	2	5.3 %	2	5.3 %	38	34	89.5 %
070605	Medical Secretarial	53	68.8 %	8	10.4 %	0	0.0 %	7	9.1 %	9	11.7 %	77	61	79.2 %
070606	Secretarial	131	71.2 %	22	12.0 %	0	0.0 %	20	10.9 %	11	6.0 %	184	153	83.2 %
070607	Stenographic	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
070608	Word Processing	92	63.4 %	21	14.5 %	0	0.0 %	12	8.3 %	20	13.8 %	145	113	77.9 %
120403	COSMETOLOGY	35	59.3 %	11	18.6 %	0	0.0 %	7	11.9 %	6	10.2 %	59	46	78.0 %
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	9	75.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	25.0 %	0	0.0 %	12	9	75.0 %
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	110	77.5 %	20	14.1 %	0	0.0 %	7	4.9 %	5	3.5 %	142	130	91.5 %
170101	Dental Assisting	46	82.1 %	5	8.9 %	0	0.0 %	3	5.4 %	2	3.6 %	56	51	91.1 %
170102	Dental Hygiene	61	77.2 %	13	16.5 %	0	0.0 %	3	3.8 %	2	2.5 %	79	74	93.7 %
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	3	42.9 %	2	28.6 %	0	0.0 %	1	14.3 %	1	14.3 %	7	5	71.4 %
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	272	86.1 %	32	10.1 %	0	0.0 %	6	1.9 %	6	1.9 %	316	304	96.2 %
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	15	83.3 %	1	5.6 %	0	0.0 %	2	11.1 %	0	0.0 %	18	16	88.9 %
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Para	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	3	100.0 %
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	16	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	16	16	100.0 %
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	117	86.0 %	14	10.3 %	0	0.0 %	2	1.5 %	3	2.2 %	136	131	96.3 %
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	63	84.0 %	11	14.7 %	0	0.0 %	1	1.3 %	0	0.0 %	75	74	98.7 %
170211	Surgical Technology	21	84.0 %	2	8.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	8.0 %	25	23	92.0 %
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	18	90.0 %	1	5.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	5.0 %	20	19	95.0 %
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0	0	– %
170222	Computerized Tomography	5	71.4 %	1	14.3 %	0	0.0 %	1	14.3 %	0	0.0 %	7	6	85.7 %
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	14	87.5 %	2	12.5 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	16	16	100.0 %

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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Table A-3

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		MILITARY		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL RESPONDING	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	2	100.0 %
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	64	92.8 %	4	5.8 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	1.4 %	69	68	98.6 %
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	55	94.8 %	2	3.4 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	1.7 %	58	57	98.3 %
430202	Fire Officer	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	1	100.0 %
430203	Firefighting	8	80.0 %	2	20.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	10	10	100.0 %
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	11	84.6 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	7.7 %	1	7.7 %	13	11	84.6 %
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	7	77.8 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	11.1 %	1	11.1 %	9	7	77.8 %
460403	Construction Inspection	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3	3	100.0 %
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	1	100.0 %
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2	2	100.0 %
	Associate Degrees	555	81.1 %	70	10.2 %	0	0.0 %	34	5.0 %	25	3.7 %	684	625	91.4 %
	Advanced Certificates (30 hours or more)	219	71.3 %	36	11.7 %	0	0.0 %	24	7.8 %	28	9.1 %	307	255	83.1 %
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 hours)	95	70.9 %	21	15.7 %	0	0.0 %	8	6.0 %	10	7.5 %	134	116	86.6 %
	REPORT TOTAL	869	77.2 %	127	11.3 %	0	0.0 %	66	5.9 %	63	5.6 %	1125	996	88.5 %

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-4

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		COMBINED				TOTAL RESPONDING
		RELATED	NOT RELATED	RELATED	NOT RELATED	RELATED		NOT RELATED		
		NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
0708 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	288	70	44	14	332	79.8 %	84	20.2 %	416
070602	Court Reporting	10	2	2	0	12	85.7 %	2	14.3 %	14
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	37	4	3	2	40	87.0 %	6	13.0 %	46
070604	Legal Secretarial	25	7	2	0	27	79.4 %	7	20.6 %	34
070605	Medical Secretarial	44	8	6	2	50	83.3 %	10	16.7 %	60
070606	Secretarial	102	28	18	3	120	79.5 %	31	20.5 %	151
070607	Stenographic	0	0	0	0	0	– %	0	– %	0
070608	Word Processing	70	21	13	7	83	74.8 %	28	25.2 %	111
120403	COSMETOLOGY	29	5	6	5	35	77.8 %	10	22.2 %	45
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	8	1	0	0	8	88.9 %	1	11.1 %	9
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	107	2	16	4	123	95.3 %	6	4.7 %	129
170101	Dental Assisting	44	2	3	2	47	92.2 %	4	7.8 %	51
170102	Dental Hygiene	61	0	13	0	74	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	74
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	2	0	0	2	2	50.0 %	2	50.0 %	4
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	244	24	29	3	273	91.0 %	27	9.0 %	300
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	0	0	0	0	– %	0	– %	0
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	7	6	0	1	7	43.8 %	9	56.3 %	16
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	3	0	0	0	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	15	1	0	0	15	93.8 %	1	6.3 %	16
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	106	9	12	2	118	91.5 %	11	8.5 %	129
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	63	0	11	0	74	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	74
170211	Surgical Technology	20	0	2	0	22	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	22
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	14	4	1	0	15	78.9 %	4	21.1 %	19
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	0	0	0	0	– %	0	– %	0
170222	Computerized Tomography	4	1	1	0	5	83.3 %	1	16.7 %	6
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	12	1	2	0	14	93.3 %	1	6.7 %	15

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-4

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		COMBINED				TOTAL RESPONDING
		RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	RELATED PERCENT	NOT RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED PERCENT	
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	1	1	0	0	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	2
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	48	15	2	2	50	74.6 %	17	25.4 %	67
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	43	11	1	1	44	78.6 %	12	21.4 %	56
430202	Fire Officer	1	0	0	0	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
430203	Firefighting	4	4	1	1	5	50.0 %	5	50.0 %	10
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	9	2	0	0	9	81.8 %	2	18.2 %	11
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	5	2	0	0	5	71.4 %	2	28.6 %	7
460403	Construction Inspection	3	0	0	0	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
460499	Construction Trades Apprntice	1	0	0	0	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	1	1	0	0	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	2
	Associate Degrees	483	64	56	13	539	87.5 %	77	12.5 %	616
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	185	30	25	11	210	83.7 %	41	16.3 %	251
	Basic Certificate (Less Than 30 Hours)	67	27	16	4	83	72.8 %	31	27.2 %	114
	REPORT TOTAL	735	121	97	28	832	84.8 %	149	15.2 %	981

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-5

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE		BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT		BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	39	9.9 %	144	36.5 %	211	53.6 %	394
070602	Court Reporting	1	11.1 %	0	0.0 %	8	88.9 %	9
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	4	8.9 %	20	44.4 %	21	46.7 %	45
070604	Legal Secretarial	4	14.3 %	9	32.1 %	15	53.6 %	28
070605	Medical Secretarial	4	6.6 %	20	32.8 %	37	60.7 %	61
070606	Secretarial	16	10.7 %	53	35.6 %	80	53.7 %	149
070607	Stenographic	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
070608	Word Processing	10	9.7 %	42	40.8 %	50	48.5 %	103
120403	COSMETOLOGY	2	4.7 %	6	14.0 %	35	81.4 %	43
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	3	2.6 %	17	14.8 %	95	82.8 %	115
170101	Dental Assisting	1	2.0 %	16	31.4 %	34	66.7 %	51
170102	Dental Hygiene	2	3.2 %	1	1.6 %	59	95.2 %	62
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	0	– %	0	0.0 %	2	100.0 %	2
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	15	5.6 %	66	24.5 %	188	69.9 %	269
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	5	31.3 %	2	12.5 %	9	56.3 %	16
170206	Emergency Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	1	33.3 %	0	0.0 %	2	66.7 %	3
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	7	100.0 %	7
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	3	2.4 %	12	9.7 %	109	87.9 %	124
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	2	2.9 %	43	62.3 %	24	34.8 %	69
170211	Surgical Technology	0	0.0 %	4	18.2 %	18	81.8 %	22
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	0	0.0 %	4	30.8 %	9	69.2 %	13
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
170222	Computerized Tomography	1	25.0 %	1	25.0 %	2	50.0 %	4
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	3	27.3 %	0	0.0 %	8	72.7 %	11

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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Table A-5

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE NUMBER	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE PERCENT	BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT NUMBER	BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT PERCENT	BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION NUMBER	BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	0	0.0 %	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	2
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	42	63.6 %	21	31.8 %	3	4.5 %	66
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	33	60.0 %	19	34.5 %	3	5.5 %	55
430202	Fire Officer	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
430203	Firefighting	8	80.0 %	2	20.0 %	0	0.0 %	10
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	6	66.7 %	2	22.2 %	1	11.1 %	9
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	3	60.0 %	2	40.0 %	0	0.0 %	5
460403	Construction Inspection	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1	100.0 %	1
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
	Associate Degrees	61	11.0 %	146	26.3 %	348	62.7 %	555
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	14	5.9 %	86	36.0 %	139	58.2 %	239
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	35	32.4 %	26	24.1 %	47	43.5 %	108
	REPORT TOTAL	110	12.2 %	258	28.6 %	534	59.2 %	902

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-6

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	IN-DISTRICT		OUT-OF DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS		OUT-OF-STATE		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	296	73.3 %	76	18.8 %	32	7.9 %	404
070602	Court Reporting	1	11.1 %	6	66.7 %	2	22.2 %	9
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	31	67.4 %	14	30.4 %	1	2.2 %	46
070604	Legal Secretarial	20	69.0 %	8	27.6 %	1	3.4 %	29
070605	Medical Secretarial	52	86.7 %	4	6.7 %	4	6.7 %	60
070606	Secretarial	108	71.5 %	25	16.6 %	18	11.9 %	151
070607	Stenographic	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
070608	Word Processing	84	77.1 %	19	17.4 %	6	5.5 %	109
120403	COSMETOLOGY	34	77.3 %	9	20.5 %	1	2.3 %	44
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	3	33.3 %	5	55.6 %	1	11.1 %	9
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	48	38.7 %	73	58.9 %	3	2.4 %	124
170101	Dental Assisting	25	50.0 %	23	46.0 %	2	4.0 %	50
170102	Dental Hygiene	22	30.6 %	49	68.1 %	1	1.4 %	72
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	1	50.0 %	1	50.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	140	52.4 %	99	37.1 %	28	10.5 %	267
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	11	68.8 %	3	18.8 %	2	12.5 %	16
170206	Emergency Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	3	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	3
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	4	57.1 %	3	42.9 %	0	0.0 %	7
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	68	55.7 %	39	32.0 %	15	12.3 %	122
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	33	47.8 %	27	39.1 %	9	13.0 %	69
170211	Surgical Technology	15	68.2 %	6	27.3 %	1	4.5 %	22
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	2	15.4 %	10	76.9 %	1	7.7 %	13
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	– %	0	– %	0	– %	0
170222	Computerized Tomography	0	0.0 %	4	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	4
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	4	36.4 %	7	63.6 %	0	0.0 %	11

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-6

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	IN-DISTRICT NUMBER	IN-DISTRICT PERCENT	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS NUMBER	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS PERCENT	OUT-OF-STATE NUMBER	OUT-OF-STATE PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	54	83.1 %	9	13.8 %	2	3.1 %	65
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	44	81.5 %	8	14.8 %	2	3.7 %	54
430202	Fire Officer	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
430203	Firefighting	9	90.0 %	1	10.0 %	0	0.0 %	10
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	7	70.0 %	3	30.0 %	0	0.0 %	10
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	4	66.7 %	2	33.3 %	0	0.0 %	6
460403	Construction Inspection	2	66.7 %	1	33.3 %	0	0.0 %	3
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	1	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	1
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	0	0.0 %	2	100.0 %	0	0.0 %	2
	Associate Degrees	342	59.7 %	186	32.5 %	45	7.9 %	573
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or More)	165	66.8 %	67	27.1 %	15	6.1 %	247
	Basic Certificates (Less Than 30 Hours)	77	72.0 %	23	21.5 %	7	6.5 %	107
	REPORT TOTAL	584	63.0 %	276	29.8 %	67	7.2 %	927

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-7

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
		NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	318	$7.77	53	$6.38	371	$7.57
070602	Court Reporting	11	$12.40	0	$0.00	11	$12.40
070603	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	36	$9.08	4	$4.58	40	$9.42
070604	Legal Secretary	30	$8.05	1	$5.50	31	$7.96
070605	Medical Secretary	47	$7.06	6	$6.01	53	$6.94
070606	Secretarial	111	$7.48	21	$6.50	132	$7.31
070607	Stenographic	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
070608	Word Processing	83	$7.28	21	$6.02	104	$7.03
120403	COSMETOLOGY	19	$5.90	8	$5.11	27	$5.67
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	8	$10.03	0	$0.00	8	$10.03
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	98	$12.30	14	$11.40	112	$12.19
170101	Dental Assisting	40	$7.12	4	$4.94	44	$6.92
170102	Dental Hygiene	57	$15.71	10	$13.98	67	$15.46
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	1	*	0	$0.00	1	*
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	208	$11.72	26	$10.18	234	$11.55
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	10	$10.83	1	$5.00	11	$10.30
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramedi	3	$16.07	0	$0.00	3	$16.07
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	10	$15.11	0	$0.00	10	$15.11
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	89	$11.04	12	$10.38	101	$10.96
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	53	$11.73	9	$9.84	62	$11.45
170211	Surgical Technology	18	$9.17	2	$9.78	20	$9.23
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	11	$13.46	1	$12.43	12	$13.37
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
170222	Computerized Tomography	3	$14.65	0	$0.00	3	$14.65
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	11	$15.37	1	$14.00	12	$15.25
17 Combined Total		306	$11.91	40	$10.59	346	$11.76

*Data suppressed due to small number of respondents

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-7

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		TOTAL	
		NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	2	$12.87	0	$0.00	2	$12.87
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	53	$13.81	1	$6.50	54	$13.67
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	47	$14.39	1	$6.50	48	$14.22
430202	Fire Officer	1	*	0	$0.00	1	*
430203	Firefighting	5	$8.97	0	$0.00	5	$8.97
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION	8	$16.98	0	$0.00	8	$16.98
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	5	$13.54	0	$0.00	5	$13.54
460403	Construction Inspection	3	$22.67	0	$0.00	3	$22.67
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	0	$0.00	0	$0.00	0	$0.00
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	1	*	0	$0.00	1	*
	Associate Degrees	457	$10.54	55	$8.76	512	$10.31
	Advanced Certificates (30 hours or more)	182	$8.48	32	$6.83	214	$8.22
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 hours)	76	$11.29	15	$6.21	91	$10.45
	REPORT TOTAL	715	$10.09	102	$7.78	817	$9.81

*Data suppressed due to small number of respondents
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-8

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH MAJOR PROGRAM COMPONENTS
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	COURSE CONTENT	LECTURE/LAB EXPERIENCE	EQUIPMENT FACILITIES MATERIALS	JOB PREPARATION	PREPARATION FOR FURTHER EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION	OVERALL AVERAGE
0708 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	4.41	4.33	4.40	4.21	4.19	3.90	4.24
120403	COSMETOLOGY	4.13	3.98	3.83	3.81	3.58	3.48	3.80
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	4.18	4.25	3.67	4.33	4.00	4.17	4.10
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	4.49	4.38	4.19	4.30	4.03	4.06	4.24
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	4.46	4.36	4.15	4.38	4.20	4.24	4.30
2004 Total	FOOD PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	4.43	4.24	4.12	4.11	3.98	3.69	4.10
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	4.50	4.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	4.25	4.10	3.98	3.90	4.03	3.33	3.94
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	4.70	4.09	4.18	3.36	4.20	3.64	4.02
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	REPORT AVERAGE	4.40	4.31	4.23	4.22	4.13	3.95	4.21

*Data suppressed due to the small number of respondents
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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Table A-9

JOB SATISFACTION FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES
WORKING IN POSITIONS RELATED AND UNRELATED TO THEIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN A RELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN AN UNRELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN RELATED AND UNRELATED POSITIONS	
		NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	318	4.18	81	3.56	399	4.06
070602	Court Reporting	7	3.71	2	*	9	3.78
070603	Executive Secretarial/Adminstrative Assistant	37	4.54	6	2.83	43	4.30
070604	Legal Secretarial	24	4.17	6	3.17	30	3.97
070605	Medical Secretarial	49	4.20	10	4.50	59	4.25
070606	Secretarial	120	4.27	31	3.42	151	4.09
070608	Word Processing	81	3.93	26	3.58	107	3.84
120403	COSMETOLOGY	34	4.09	10	3.70	44	4.00
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	7	4.14	1	*	8	4.13
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	123	4.23	4	3.25	127	4.20
170101	Dental Assisting	47	3.85	4	3.25	51	3.80
170102	Dental Hygiene	74	4.45	--	--	74	4.45
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	2	*	--	--	2	*
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	241	4.28	27	3.59	267	4.22
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	7	3.57	9	3.00	16	3.25
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	3	3.67	--	--	3	3.67
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	7	4.57	--	--	7	4.57
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	112	4.35	11	3.91	123	4.31
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	69	4.19	--	--	69	4.19
170211	Surgical Technology	21	4.62	--	--	21	4.62
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	9	4.33	4	5.00	13	4.54
170222	Computerized Tomography	3	4.33	1	*	4	3.75
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	10	3.80	1	*	11	3.91

*Data suppressed due to small number of respondents
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-9

JOB SATISFACTION FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES
WORKING IN POSITIONS RELATED AND UNRELATED TO THEIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS
(Continued)

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN A RELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN AN UNRELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN RELATED AND UNRELATED POSITIONS	
		NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	1	*	1	*	2	*
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	49	4.18	16	4.06	65	4.15
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	43	4.16	11	4.27	54	4.19
430202	Fire Officer	1	*	--	--	1	*
430203	Firefighting	5	4.20	5	3.60	10	3.90
4602 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	9	3.11	2	*	11	3.27
460401	Building and Property Maintenance	5	2.40	2	*	7	2.86
460403	Construction Inspection	3	4.67	--	--	3	4.67
460499	Construction Trades Apprentice	1	*	--	--	1	*
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	1	*	1	*	2	3.00
	Associate Degrees	501	4.33	72	3.56	573	4.23
	Advanced Certificates (30 hours or more)	205	4.04	39	3.82	244	4.00
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 hours)	77	3.77	31	3.74	108	3.76
	REPORT TOTAL	783	4.20	142	3.64	925	4.12

*Data suppressed due to small number of respondents
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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Table A-10

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	FINANCIAL AID	ACADEMIC ADVISING	CAREER PLANNING	TRANSFER PLANNING	COUNSEL-ING	TUTORING	LIBRARY AUDIO VIS	STUDENT ACTIVITY	OVERALL AVERAGE
0706 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	4.34	4.02	3.97	3.80	3.95	3.82	4.44	4.18	4.12
120403	COSMETOLOGY	3.97	4.00	4.13	4.14	3.84	3.78	4.28	4.10	4.04
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	4.40	4.09	3.71	2.50	3.91	3.33	4.11	3.78	3.89
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	3.33	4.20	4.30	3.97	4.09	4.47	4.38	4.00	4.11
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	3.81	3.95	4.09	3.84	3.89	4.18	4.46	4.30	4.08
2004 Total	FOOD PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	4.00	3.68	3.58	4.03	3.94	3.97	4.30	4.18	3.95
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	**	2.00	**	**	4.50	**	4.50	**	4.00
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	4.67	3.82	3.65	4.20	3.52	4.00	4.63	4.20	4.08
4604 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	4.00	4.33	3.50	3.50	4.43	4.25	4.80	5.00	4.29
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	REPORT AVERAGE	4.06	4.02	4.02	3.87	3.93	3.99	4.44	4.10	4.10

**No response
SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-11

RESPONSE RATE OF GRADUATES
FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	GRADUATES SURVEYED	NUMBER RESPONDING	RESPONSE RATE
0708 Total	SECRETARIAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS	850	510	60.0 %
70802	Court Reporting	23	15	65.2 %
70803	Executive Secretarial/Administrative Assistant	71	51	71.8 %
70804	Legal Secretarial	62	38	61.3 %
70805	Medical Secretarial	130	77	59.2 %
70806	Secretarial	308	184	59.7 %
70807	Stenographic	3	0	0.0 %
70808	Word Processing	253	145	57.3 %
120403	COSMETOLOGY	111	59	53.2 %
150201	CIVIL TECHNOLOGY	22	12	54.5 %
1701 Total	DENTAL SERVICES	218	142	65.1 %
170101	Dental Assisting	97	56	57.7 %
170102	Dental Hygiene	111	79	71.2 %
170103	Dental Laboratory Technology	10	7	70.0 %
1702 Total	DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES	601	317	52.7 %
170202	Renal Dialysis Technology	1	0	0.0 %
170205	Emergency Medical Technology-Ambulance	86	18	20.9 %
170206	Emergency Medical Technology-Intermediate & Paramedic	18	3	16.7 %
170208	Nuclear Medical Technology	20	16	80.0 %
170209	Radiologic (Medical) Technology	230	137	59.6 %
170210	Respiratory Therapy Technology	144	75	52.1 %
170211	Surgical Technology	37	25	67.6 %
170212	Diagnostic Medical Sonography	29	20	69.0 %
170220	Radiation Therapy Assisting	3	0	0.0 %
170222	Computerized Tomography	10	7	70.0 %
170223	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	23	16	69.6 %
231101	TECHNICAL AND BUSINESS WRITING	5	2	40.0 %
4302 Total	FIRE PROTECTION	107	70	65.4 %
430201	Fire Control and Safety Technology	91	59	64.8 %
430202	Fire Officer	1	1	100.0 %
430203	Firefighting	15	10	66.7 %
4804 Total	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION TRADES	30	13	43.3 %
480401	Building and Property Maintenance	15	9	60.0 %
480403	Construction Inspection	4	3	75.0 %
480409	Construction Trades Apprentice	11	1	9.1 %
470408	WATCH/CLOCK REPAIR	3	3	100.0 %
	Associate Degrees	1092	687	62.9 %
	Advanced Certificates (30 Hours or more)	556	307	55.2 %
	Basic Certificates (Less than 30 Hours)	299	134	44.8 %
	REPORT TOTAL	1947	1128	57.9 %

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1992

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